

for construction and repair. Now, it is high time that the people should make Congress understand that while they are in favor of economy they do not want parsimony. An American abroad loves to see his country's flag floating over our national vessels. Our people demand a navy at the hands of Congress commensurate with the greatness of our domain. We claim that Congress has been derelict in denying to a republican President the means of protecting our citizens abroad, by turning a deaf ear to the representations of the Navy Department, and cutting the appropriations down one half, when it has been shown in unmistakable figures the absolute wants of our navy.

The question now is, will the American people have a navy or trust to the British for protection? Are we to stand idly by and see a liberty-loving people sacrificed before our eyes, and not lend them a helping hand? Or are we to see Cuba laid in ashes when we can put forth a hand and stop it, merely by showing a strong naval force, which Congress alone can give us?

A Blow at One of Our National Bulwarks.

Mr. Logan, in presenting for the consideration of the House of Representatives a bill "to reduce the number of officers in the army," seems to forget the changes which have taken place in this country within the past ten years, the importance of the regular army in any contingencies which may arise, the meritorious services of those who fought side by side with him during the civil war, and the immense increase of the responsibility of our government in the unparalleled development of the territorial and other resources of the country. Again, our neighbors are very differently circumstanced in regard to us from what they were before the great rebellion. Cuba is battling for independence, and her mistress, Spain, loses no opportunity to insult the American flag, and the British possessions on our Northern frontier are united in a confederation, under one government, presenting a stronger front than ever before. Yet Mr. Logan, in view of all these things, proposes to reduce our already over-depleted army staff to a standard which will render it utterly inefficient. When we consider our vast extent of frontier and the nomadic tribes of Indians we have to keep in proper subjection, especially since the tide of emigration is steadily overspreading their hunting grounds, it is a matter of astonishment that the government should permit the army staff to be reduced to its present inadequate standard.

In his speech in favor of his bill Mr. Logan says that the staff of the United States army is not only much greater in proportion to the number of troops of the line, but actually consists of a larger number of officers than the staff of the French and other European armies. We can only express our astonishment at a soldier with such a brilliant record as Mr. Logan gained during the civil war making such a wild assertion. The facts are that, while the staff of the French army consists of six hundred and ten officers, the number of officers in the United States army discharging corresponding duties is twenty-nine. Besides, in our service the quartermaster, commissary and pay departments form part of the general staff of the army, while in those of the French and other continental armies they are unknown, except as part of the regimental organization; and the medical, engineer, and in some countries the ordnance departments, are distinct from the staff and form no part of it. Had Mr. Logan confined himself to correcting one abuse which has crept into the staff of the army, namely, the promiscuous grants of brevets, he would have employed his time and influence to a better purpose. Here is an evil which demands correction. Brevets had their origin in the reward of meritorious services in the field, but now, like the Legion of Honor in France, they are granted on the most frivolous pretenses. In some cases their injudicious distribution reminds one of the days gone by in Mississippi and Texas, when every one was a general or a colonel. This abuse can be easily corrected, but not by such a sweeping process as that contemplated in Mr. Logan's bill. The regular army has increased within the last ten years from nineteen regiments to sixty, and still the increase has not been in proportion to the necessities of the situation. We must pay more attention now to our regular army than we did before the late rebellion. It served as a bulwark when that strife broke out, and without its timely assistance the bonds of our Union would have been severed forever. It should be the duty of Congress, and every citizen besides, to preserve intact this bulwark of our national greatness, and not knock away its props by depriving it of its vital energies—the officers and staff. If more attention were paid to the efficiency and proper strength of the army and navy we would not have so much trouble with the Indians, who seem to have it all their own way on the Plains, or receive so many insults in foreign waters from the insolent navies of other nations. If we desire to maintain the proud position in the world to which we are entitled we must keep both army and navy on a footing commensurate with our greatness as a nation. Mr. Logan's bill is calculated to destroy every vestige of it.

WHAT THE TAMMANY SAGREMS SHOULD NOW DO—Close the doors of the Wigwam against apostates and conspirators, have a new general committee appointed and vigorous initiative measures taken for a triumphant campaign next fall. Put none but trusty men on guard.

LATEST STREET CRY ON BROADWAY ON A WINDY DAY—"George, wash me clean!" A little sprinkling might do as well, now the gorgeous George has the "clean sweep" of the Street Department.

Affairs in Mexico.—We publish on another page of the HERALD letters from our correspondent in the city of Mexico. We are glad to acknowledge that there is some improvement noticeable, little as it is, in the land of pronouncers. The national troops are making headway against the San Luis and Zacatecas rebels. In the recent bloody battle at La Obejo the insurgents were terribly cut up, and it was with much difficulty and great precipitation that the leaders succeeded in making their escape. The leading rebel, Garcia de la Cadena, having been driven from the States of San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, finds himself a wanderer and an

outlaw; and to add to his grief and misfortune, his substitute, who was attending to affairs in Zacatecas, while Garcia was off to the wars fighting for "God and liberty," suddenly pronounced for the national authorities, and leaves his former friend in the lurch. There are a few murders, several robberies and reports of one or two conductas with treasure captured; but these are every day occurrences. So long as murders, robberies and outrages are not committed by wholesale the prospects for Mexico may be regarded as encouraging.

GOVERNOR MAROT charged the State fifty cents for putting a patch upon his breeches. It will cost more than that to heal the present breaches in the democratic party in New York.

UP IN A BALLOON.—The young democracy have turned their attention lately to burlesque and minstrelsy. Their first effort in that line is the beautiful melody, "Up in a Balloon."

The Anti-Polygamy Bill.

The House yesterday amended Mr. Cullom's bill to abolish polygamy in Utah in several important particulars and passed it. The more important amendments strike out sections which empower and direct the President to enforce the bill by sending regular troops to Utah or by calling forth volunteers to the number of forty thousand; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve such persons as are reduced to destitution to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; and providing for the division of the property of polygamists among the surplus wives and children. As it stands now, however, the bill is still cruel and tyrannous. It provides for disfranchising and disqualifying from public office and the benefits of the Homestead act all citizens practicing polygamy or concubinage, debars polygamic aliens from becoming citizens, deprives women of the suffrage and the right to serve on juries so lately tendered her in Utah, establishes a test oath more severe than the iron-clad, and forbids a man marrying his grandmother or other near relations. We must not forget in dealing with the Mormons that whatever their social errors they have built up a beautiful city in the desert, and have flourished and thrived more prosperously than any other settlement on the Plains, until now they are fixed and cannot be suddenly uprooted without great wrong and destitution ensuing, for which there is now no provision in the bill. Besides, they have not shown themselves bigoted in much else than their social system. They have welcomed the Gentile world and have aided the building of the Pacific Railroad. It would be better to leave their system to the melting influences of the universal ballot (which unfortunately this bill curtails), the schisms and the iron horse. But we are glad, at least, that the House refused to countenance war on the Saints, and has determined to uproot polygamy, if it uproots it at all, by the slower and juster process of civil legislation.

GREAT DECLINE.—In the huckleberry market at Albany, since Sammy Tilden, on Tuesday last, finished his dinner on "cold huckleberry pudding."

Views of the House of Representatives on the Funding Bill.

From what can be learned of the views of the members of the House of Representatives on the Funding bill there is reason to believe that this bill will be very much modified. It is understood that many of the members favor a uniform four per cent bond instead of the several classes proposed by the Senate—say a bond having forty or fifty years to run; these to be used for the redemption of the present securities as they fall due and as the government can make it convenient. Of course all the work of changing the debt could be done by the Treasury Department in the ordinary course of its business, and without paying from six to twelve millions to foreign and domestic agents. Such a plan would do away with the complicated and expensive scheme of funding according to Mr. Sherman's Senate bill. The best feature of this plan is that there would be no sudden or violent disturbance of the currency, the money market or the debt. Everything would go on smoothly, and we should be prepared to fund the debt as it may become due. This is the best idea coming from Washington that we have seen yet, and we think, according to the light before us now, the House of Representatives would do well to act upon it instead of adopting the Senate Funding bill.

NO MOTIVE FOR THE SMASH-UP.—A prominent democrat from a distant city remarked yesterday that he could not understand the demoralization of the democracy at Albany—that there was no good reason for it. An old New York politician replied, "The very fact that there is no apparent reason for it shows that that reason, whatever it was, must have been so corrupt that the conspirators dare not avow it."

"CASH ON DELIVERY."—What matters it if one or two hundred thousand dollars were paid to smash up the corrupt and diabolical rings forming in Albany to cheat the free citizens of New York of their just prerogatives? That amount was like an express order—"C. O. D."—"cash on delivery"—whereas the defeated clans only offered promises to pay in ten to twenty thousand dollar sinecures per annum if they won. Honesty is always the best policy, and "pay as you go" is a good motto to go with it.

MEPHISTOPHELES AS RICHELIEU.—(To the departed conspirators).—"Behind thee stalks the headsmen!" Buckets and sawdust wanted. Apply at the Sheriff's office.

BRITISH ACCOUNTS FROM JAPAN state that the second day's proceedings in the Onoeda disaster investigation court at Yokohama go to show that the Bombay was in a very bad condition—"really very bad"—after the collision. The Onoeda was much worse, and in this lies the sad, sad difference.

NO RUN.—There has been no run on the Bowling Green Savings Bank in consequence of the report that money had been withdrawn therefrom to aid in the purchase of the rural tooral democracy.

WANTED.—The arithmetic man of the copperhead organ to figure up the glorious Albany victory of the young democracy, for Genet pronounces it a sell.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

French Opinion of Napoleon's Reform Manifesto.

Heuri Rochefort's Testimony in the Bonaparte-Noir Trial.

The New Irish Penal Law Passed in Parliament.

Fruitless Search for the City of Boston.

The Onoeda Disaster Investigation in Japan.

FRANCE.

The Imperial Manifesto—Its Effect.

The Emperor's letter to M. Emile Olivier is warmly applauded by the Orientists. The *Journal des Debats* (opposition organ) accepts it as a restoration of the parliamentary régime.

The Coup d'Etat Condemned.

The *Siècle* (opposition organ) considers the Emperor's letter to M. Olivier an antidote to the coup d'Etat of December.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Trial—The Testimony and Scene in Court.

The High Court of Justice opened at eleven o'clock this morning. Witnesses were examined to prove that Fonville and Victor Noir slapped the Prince in the face. The lawyers for the prosecution dwelt with effect on some grave contradictions in this testimony.

A number of policemen testified to remarks made by Fonville after his arrest.

The House then divided, and the bill passed as follows:

For the bill..... 425
Against..... 13
The House then adjourned till noon to-day.

John Bright and the Rock of Gibraltar.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone denied, amid much merriment, the reports recently published in the Spanish newspapers and elsewhere that John Bright had offered to retrench the rock of Gibraltar to Spain.

Irreconcilable Even in the Grave.

In the House of Commons to-day the burial bill came up for its second reading and provoked an animated debate, as it authorizes the burial of dissenters with their own rites in churches.

Mr. George Osborne argued to show the injustice and absurdity of the bill. If so the evil would soon vanish and Parliament might require that beneficial legislation on which alone it was safe to build permanent hopes for the future.

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Government Finance.

In the House of Lords last evening the Colnago bill was passed through the committee and the Consolidated Fund bill read a second time.

The Search for the City of Boston.

The Warrior has arrived in the Tagus from Madeira. She brings no tidings of the steamer City of Boston.

The Warrior has several cases of smallpox on board.

Giving Up the Ship.

Underwriters now decline all risks on the steamer City of Boston.

A "Sop" for Canada.

Sir Stafford Northcote says the government of the Hudson Bay Company's territory will soon be entirely given over to the Dominion of Canada.

Specie for New York.

The Bremen steamer Donau, for New York, takes out £30,000 in gold.

Commercial Tremor.

The affairs of Brown & Bowden, of Cardiff, will be arranged probably without bankruptcy.

Billiards.

The victory of Roberts over Cook in the last billiard match at Cambridge causes great exultation among players.

SWITZERLAND.

Freedom of Conscience.

Petitions against the proclamation of Papal infallibility are circulating in Switzerland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Postal Telegraph System Before the Legislature—Fast Day Appointed.

Arguments were made to-day by E. T. Derby, Postmaster Burt and Gardner C. Hubbard before the House Committee on Mercantile Affairs urging legislative action in favor of a postal telegraph system. Governor Claiborne has issued a proclamation appointing the 7th of April as the annual fast day in the State.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Unfavorable Reports From the San Diego Gold Fields—Murder of Lieutenant Cowen at Sitka.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions asking Congress to grant a liberal subsidy for the establishment and support of a line of steamers between San Francisco and Australia and intermediate ports.

A large quantity of raw silk from China was shipped overland for Liverpool to-day.

The latest intelligence from the San Diego gold fields are somewhat unfavorable. Although a number of good lodes have been discovered they require capital to develop them. The weather at the mines has been cold and stormy, and the miners are unprotected. Consequently property is slow work.

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ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Progress—The Irish Pals and Penalties Bill.

LONDON, March 23, 1870.

In the House of Commons yesterday evening the bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland was taken up for consideration.

The debate was resumed by Mr. Downing (of Cork), who denounced the press clause. He thought the bill with that clause retained was calculated to arouse the bitterest resentment among the Irish people.

Mr. Manners censured the supineness of the government in Irish affairs.

Lord Clarendon charged the liberals, since their accession to office, with having uniformly promoted the agitation of the Irish question in order to procure coercive measures.

Mr. Whalley held, in a short speech, that Popery was the author of the present troubles in Ireland.

Mr. Bryan, member for Kilkenny, objected to the powers entrusted to the local magistracy as tyrannical and dangerous.

The Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied that the government had abdicated its functions in Ireland or encouraged illusions, as had been charged. He was confident that the power now asked would restore and perpetuate order. He discriminated between Fenianism and agrarianism; the criminal results of the same, though the acts themselves were different. The government acted only under a sense of danger of a crime, yet it did not venture upon a premature and inadequate proscription. The agitation in Ireland was never stronger than now, because heretofore it had been without assistance from abroad. He did not mean the American people, who had a greater reason for complaint with England's exports to them, a multitude of malcontents, so resolute under all restraint. It was good policy to isolate a class committing agrarian and political violence; to draw moral strength to the government by winning from the disaffected the sympathies of a class passively sympathizing with violence. Wise and liberal legislation only could achieve this. The process was slow and difficult, but effective.

Mr. Gladstone closed the debate. He apologized for leaving the conduct of the discussion to the Irish Secretary, though that official, perhaps, was the proper person. He was sorry to say that the tone of the discussion might be classified under three heads—first, criticism of the bill itself; second, criticism of the government; and third, criticism of the motive for introducing the bill. The state of Ireland, for all ordinary crime was concerned, was satisfactory. Agrarianism, however, was rampant. He took this occasion to reiterate his belief that the evil attributed to him, his sentiments toward Ireland had been vitally misrepresented. He admitted the injury done to the English people by the disaffected, but was wrong long to withhold a law of reform. A strong sense of its necessity alone prompted the present measure. The provisions were strong, and he hoped they would be effective. If so the evil would soon vanish and Parliament might require that beneficial legislation on which alone it was safe to build permanent hopes for the future.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Railroad Accident Near Grafton—Two Cars Capsized—Ten Passengers Injured.

CONCORD, March 23, 1870.

A train on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad was thrown from the track, above Grafton, N. H., to-day, by a broken rail. Two cars went down an embankment seven feet high. Ten passengers were slightly injured, but none were killed. Among the wounded are J. Chapman, of Corinth; M. Pike of Hanover; Mr. Fairbanks, of Rockingham; Skinner of Lyme, and an old lady, whose name is not given.

THE METHODISTS.

New England Conference of Methodist Ministers.

SPRINGFIELD, March 23, 1870.

The seventy-first annual session of the New England Conference of Methodist ministers was opened to-day. The superannuated preachers were examined and continued.

The Sabbath School Union held its meeting this afternoon. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. H. E. Pierce, of New York, and Rev. Mark Triffitt, of Providence.

Rev. H. Newhall, of Middletown, preached the conference sermon this evening, on the subject, "Discrepancies of the Scriptures."

VIRGINIA.

Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court—Unconstitutionality of the Enabling Act.

RICHMOND, March 23, 1870.

The Legislature to-day elected Walter Staples, of Montgomery; R. C. L. Morrice, of Middleburg; W. T. Jones, of Petersburg, and Francis T. Anderson, of Virginia.

The case of Caboon against Elyson was partially heard to-day by Judge Underwood. Governor Wells opened the argument. During the argument the judge expressed the opinion that the enabling act is unconstitutional.

FIRE IN THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Castle Garden in Flames, Loss, \$6,000.—In Lincolnton Street, Loss, \$1,500.—In Broadway, Loss, \$5,000.

A fire occurred last night at 27 Leadenhall street, on the upper floor, occupied by R. Demans & Co., switch and water material manufacturers. The loss was \$1,000; fully insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company.

The first floor, occupied A. Hacke & Co., dealers in hosiery, was damaged about \$300. Insured for \$5,000.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Eugene McCarthy, at 225 West Forty-seventh street. The loss was about \$200.

At seven o'clock P. M. a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 294 Broadway, occupied by Thompson & Crane, clothiers, whose stock was damaged \$3,000; fully insured. The building, owned by T. Shepperd, was damaged \$2,000; fully insured.

Slight damage was caused by fire to the dwelling of Henry Sewell, No. 104 West Third street, last evening.

At about six o'clock last evening a spark from a passing steamer lodged on the roof of the northeast corner of Castle Garden and fired the building. The alarm was promptly sounded and the Fire Department were out in force immediately. The wind blew from the northeast, and the flames were quickly extinguished after about \$4,000 loss had been sustained on the building and \$1,500 on books belonging to the Commissioners of Emigration. Some very valuable records were lost. The loss is covered by \$4,500 insurance in the various city companies.

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